THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Business and professional cards. not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2. 1855.—tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. t

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

GEN. B. M. EDNEY
WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.
Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57 1y

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.
They will be found at the old stand,
Opposite Eagle Hotel,
with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.
A. T. SUMMEY,
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.
Jan. 1, 1857.

SPRING GOODS!
—0—
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.
April 9, 1857.

North Carolina Form Book.
JUST received and for SALE at
ASTON'S.

$100 REWARD!
BROKE JAIL!!

THE above reward will be paid for the arrest of ELISBERRY JOHNSON and JOHN C. HOOPER, who made their escape from the Jail of Buncombe county on Monday night last.

JOHNSON, who is under sentence of death, is about 25 years of age, light hair, fair complexion, rather a mean countenance, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and weighs probably from 150 to 160 pounds.

JOHN HOOPER was brought here from Jackson county, charged with murder, and is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 25 years old, weighs probably 150 or 160 pounds, light or sandy hair and beard.

One Hundred Dollars will be paid for their arrest and confinement in any Jail so that they can be brought back, or Fifty Dollars for either of them.

G. W. HAMPTON,
Sheriff of Buncombe County.
Asheville, Dec. 3, 1857.

LIGHT READING.
All the popular Novels of the day constantly hand, at ASTON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Gaines, Deaver & Co.,
Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern made
BOOTS & SHOES.
Asheville, July 24, 1857.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

VOLUME 9—No. 33.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1858. [WHOLE No. 449.

Place an Enduring Tablet over the Spot where Repose the Remains of those you Love.

New Marble Yard,
GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of this and adjoining Districts, that they have opened a MARBLE YARD in the Town of Greenville, on the Lot opposite the *Mansion House*, and adjoining Dr. Bell's Hotel, where they will promptly and faithfully attend to all orders for

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
And any other style of Work in their line.

Having had an experience of over fifteen years in this business, they have no doubt of their ability to give ample satisfaction to all who may entrust them with their orders.
CHALMERS & ALLEN.
October 29th, 1857. 3m

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of
CLOTHING,
and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents, to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.
Don't mistake the place.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes, and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not ASTON.
August 13, 1857.

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.
BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.
Counsellor at Law.
One Volume of nearly 600 pages. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
On the receipt of $4,00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address
E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, N. C.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership or the purpose of conducting the
MERCANTILE BUSINESS,
in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.
M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.
Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

The Third Volume
OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE
OPENS WITH THE YEAR 1858.

IT is commended to the patronage of the people of North Carolina, and the whole country, as the organ of the North Carolina Conference.

THE CHEAPEST,
AND ONE OF THE BEST
FAMILY RELIGIOUS
NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
IN THE SOUTH.
Terms: $1,50 A YEAR
IN ADVANCE.
NO DEPARTURE FROM THIS RULE
Address the Editor,
REV. R. T. HEFLIN,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 21, 1858. 3m.

DR. C. N. CANDLER

HAS returned to Asheville and resumed the practice of Medicine. Office at Gudger's Hotel.
January 28, 1858.

DONE SO SLICK
That Asheville is Bound to Shine.

THE subscriber feels thankful for past patronage from the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, and is now better prepared to do work with neatness and despatch than ever before, and intends to try to do his work so that it will increase his business. Any person wanting Carriages or Buggies made, or repaired, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his work and prices before making contracts elsewhere.
Good lumber, corn, wheat, flour, bacon or lard, will be taken for work. Repairing must be paid for before it leaves the shop, as he works too low to have to earn his pay two or three times.
Shop in the south end of Asheville, near the branch. Call and make contracts.
W. T. CARTER.
Asheville, January 28, 1858.

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

WE are now receiving our late extensive purchases of Ready-Made
CLOTHING,
consisting of every grade of quality, and embracing the newest styles and latest fashions.
We would call particular attention to our stock of
Boots, Shoes, and Hats,
Broad Cloths, English and *French Cassimeres, 6-4 Cloths & Coatings, Vestings, Trimings of all kinds, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,*
And a variety of FANCY GOODS, usually called for in a
Gentleman's Furnishing Store.

We take this opportunity to return thanks to our numerous friends and customers for past favors, and to inform them that in order to do justice to this branch of business, we have engaged the services of Maj Dunlap, by whose well known taste and judgment, together with the personal attention of the principals, we hope to secure a continuance of their liberal patronage.
SMITH & CHAPMAN.
Sept. 10, 1857.

COME ALONG!

1000 pounds Sal Soda; 300 of Epsom Salts; 500 Putty; 100 gallons Spirits Turpentine; 2,500 lbs. White Lead in Oil; 500 lbs. Dry White Lead.
Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
Sept. 24.

Fresh Stock.

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines at the Brick Corner, *No. 1 Aston's Block.*

GUDGER'S (Late Smith's)
HOTEL
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETOR of this long established and widely known House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that it has recently been entirely refitted, and all its appointments re-arranged upon the most convenient and comfortable plan.
He desires to call the attention of the Southern people, who may desire a pleasant and comfortable
Summer Home,
to the advantages to be enjoyed here. He has good rooms, neatly furnished, polite and attentive servants, and his table shall be supplied with every comfort and luxury which the country affords. His personal attention will be devoted exclusively to the comfort of his guests.
No more pleasant summer resort than Asheville can be found any where. With a moral, intelligent and refined population, four churches, and a flourishing female College, a pure and bracing atmosphere and water as bright and sparkling as ever gushed from the earth, the invalid or the seeker of pleasure can pass his time agreeably and profitably.
He may mention that strong
Sulphur and Chalybeate Water
has within a few days been discovered within two or three minutes walk of the Hotel.
Thankful for the liberal patronage of last season he invites his friends and the public generally to call upon him, promising that neither money or labor shall be spared to render their sojourn pleasant and agreeable.
J. H. GUDGER, *Proprietor.*
Asheville, April 2, 1857.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
ARE now receiving their Stock of Spring and Summer
GOODS
FOR
1857.

Which, for variety, will surpass any stock ever offered in this market. Having been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, by one of the firm, Mr. D. F. Summey, who is acknowledged to be a man of the nicest taste and best judgment in this market in selecting goods; they would invite a discriminating public to inspect their stock, feeling assured that they will be able to demonstrate the fact that they have the best selected and cheapest stock in market. They don't pretend to sell for pay down alone, but the man who wants to deal in that way can be accommodated with goods as low as any "pay down" house can sell; and should he want a few more goods than his money will buy, they will be glad to let him have them, and wait until January, 1858. Good, prompt customers will do well to give them a call.
The usual articles of Produce taken in exchange for goods.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
Asheville, March 19, '57.

Strictly for Cash.

FOR sale a lot of Tennessee Superfine FLOUR, at $3 per sack, by
Nov. 19. SMITH & CHAPMAN.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857. W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman. J. B. RANKIN,
R. H. CHAPMAN.
Asheville, Jan. 1. 1857.

BLUE STONE.

500 pounds Blue Stone, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book for March is at hand, containing 100 pages of reading matter and many beautiful engravings.

Defeated.

On the 8th instant the people of Rutherford county voted on a proposition to make a County Subscription of $80,000 to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. The proposition was rejected by a majority of seven votes.

DEATH OF COL. WADE HAMPTON.—We learn from the Columbia "South Carolinian" that Col. Wade Hampton, Sr., of that city, died suddenly in Natchez, Miss., on the night of the 10th instant.

☞ Green peas and new potatoes are said to be abundant in the vicinity of New Orleans. On some plantations the orange trees are putting forth their blossoms, and in others are yielding an abundance of fruit.

COMMODORE PAULDING BURNT IN EFFIGY.—A public meeting was held on the 13th inst., in Scottsville, Albemarle county, Virginia at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the arrest of Walker and demanding the dismissal of Commodore Paulding from the service. This done, the large crowd proceeded to a high hill near town, where the image was set on fire and consumed, amid the loud and enthusiastic shouts of an indignant population.

☞ New York has nearly five hundred miles of paved streets.

☞ It is rumored that the Board of Managers of the Washington Monument, at Washington, D. C., unable to raise sufficient funds to finish it in the style originally intended, have concluded to build it up with brick and mortar, and plaster it in imitation of marble.

☞ At a sale near Edgefield C. H., last week, a gang of seventeen negroes was sold at an average price of $886.76. Boys and men brought $1200 to $1400.

☞ At Kankakee, Ill., a lawyer burns corn in the ear in his stove, finding it cheaper at 25 cents per 100 lbs., than coal at 30 cents for the same weight.

LARGE AMOUNT.—Mr. F. M. Bledsoe, living in Walnut Bend, this season raised nine hundred bushels of Irish potatoes on two acres of land! The potatoes were remarkably large. He planted but two barrels.

☞ Supplies for the Army in Utah are being ordered by the Department in large quantities. Three thousand barrels of pork are to be sent from New York and Baltimore to San Francisco. This disposition of supplies indicates that a campaign against the Mormons will be conducted from the California side; and if we may believe the testimony which comes from that quarter through various channels, the disposition of the inhabitants of California, Oregon and Washington Territories to participate in the war is very ardent. They desire that the whole matter may be entrusted to them—no troops being sent from the Atlantic States.

☞ A stampede took place in a Court House in Brooklyn, last week. An Irishman was brought in for sentence for some offence of which he had been convicted. As he stood there among other prisoners awaiting sentence, it was noticed that the small pox was breaking out on him with great virulence. Immediately a general stampede took place; the clerk turned ghastly pale, and leaped out the window; the judge thinking the building was about to tumble about his ears, tumbled out of the window after the clerk; while the deputy sheriff and some other officers got out of the way of infection by climbing among the rafters. The Irishman was got out of doors and was told to scud and never return.—The extra judicial sentence Pat availed himself of, with due alacrity. The court stood adjourned that day, no one venturing back into the room.

Life in Indiana.

The hanging of a young man in Noble county Indiana, a few days since, by virtue of the authority of a body of Regulators, was a terrible affair. Nearly fifteen hundred horsemen assembled to witness the execution.—The cause of the excitement, which resulted in the assemblage of so formidable a body of citizens, to unlawfully take the like of a man, is thus given by a correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal:

"For several years there has been a regularly organized band of horse thieves, blacklegs, counterfeiters and murderers, whose range extended from Chicago to Toledo. The swamps and oak barrens of Noble and adjacent counties have been their headquarters and principal hiding places. At last their numbers became so great, and their villainous deeds so bold and daring, that it was unsafe for a stranger, or any one who was supposed to have money, to pass along the public highways with any degree of safety. Within the last few months, there have been several highway robberies and attempts to commit murder. At length the better portion of the citizens of Noble and adjoining counties organized themselves into vigilance committees, horse companies, &c., to see if they could not ferret out some of the leaders."

"Recently the Regulators caught a counterfeiter who had on hand a heavy assortment of bogus coin. He was hanged until he confessed and exposed the gang with which he was connected. He was then put in jail, and arrests made, some twenty five persons being taken in custody, and lodged in the jails of Noble, LaGrange and DeKalb counties.—One of the leaders of the scoundrels was taken before the Executive Committee of the Regulators and sentenced to die. He had many aliases, but was best known by the name of Gregory McDougal. He was twenty seven years old, a Canadian by birth, and leaves a wife and child. The correspondent of the Journal says:

"After the verdict of the Regulators, about five hundred horsemen from this and adjoining counties formed a procession, with their prisoner in a wagon in the lead, slowly and solemnly to the place of execution, a romantic spot about five miles out from Lignier, near a small lake. The procession arrived at the selected spot about three o'clock, and after some preliminary arrangements, the wagon—containing the prisoner and his coffin—was driven under an oak tree, from a branch of which the fatal rope dangled. The prisoner seemed cool and collected—indeed, he evinced, throughout the whole of the terrible scene, the utmost *sang froid* and self possession.

"A 'Rev. Mr. Wirt' made a 'feeling prayer' the prisoner made a speech, 'little thought he would ever come to this,' hoped 'the Lord would have mercy on his soul,'" and was strung up and hung until dead. The correspondent we quote from says:

"About fifteen hundred horsemen from all over the country were in town yesterday, and about five hundred went out to the place of execution to day, and formed a circle around the wagon. Not a word was spoken after the prayer of the minister. All was still and quiet, and after the man was cut down the crowd quietly dispersed, each one looking as though he was sorry that such a thing had been done."

Gen. Jackson's Duel with Dickinson.

Andrew Jackson settled in Nashville between the years 1790 and 1800, and began the practice of law. Dickinson was already there, following the same profession. He was a great duelist, having killed several men in duels; and was almost certain to kill his antagonist at the first fire. His mode of firing was very uncommon. Instead of raising his pistol from his side to fire at the word, bring it down from above, until he got it to the proper level, and then fire. All the Merchants in Nashville had Dickinson retained and feed in their behalf, and he being the only lawyer there until Jackson came, no redress could be obtained by the opposite side. Jackson refused to be retained by these merchants, to the exclusion af all other parties. The consequence was that he issued fifty writs to the first term of the first court at Nashville. Some of these writs were issued against the merchants, who had been until then free from legal process.

This irritated them; and they being desirous of getting Jackson out of the way, incited Dickinson to provoke a duel.

Dickinson began by acting on trials in court, in an offensive manner toward his opponent. Jackson remonstrated with him, and plainly informed him that he would not submit to such disrespectful treatment.—Dickinson persisted in his abuse, and Jackson challenged him to fight a duel.

The time and place of combat were fixed upon, and the news spread around. There were at least two hundred people on the ground, and bets were made, as if it were a horse race. Dickinson himself bet that he would kill Jackson at the first fire. He fired first, and his ball struck Jackson on the right pap, and peeled his breast. He had a callous lump there until the day of his death.—As soon as the smoke of Dickinson's pistol cleared away, and he saw Jackson still standing, he exclaimed, "Havn't I killed the d—d rascal!" Gen. Jackson afterward told Gen. Eaton that, until then, he ment to have spared his adversary's life; but on hearing these words, he raised his pistol, fired, and killed him instantly.

We have no desire to be acquainted with the bachelor who perpetrated the following:

"Nature, impartial in her ends,
When she made man the strongest,
In justice, then, to make amends,
Made woman's tongue the longest."

☞ According to Virginia laws, every man who marries in that State has to give security for the support of his wife and family.

Let Me be Quickly Rich.

The prayer of most young men is, "Let me be quickly rich." Few seem satisfied to become so by the once honored mode of industry and economy practised by our ancestors. Of the thousands who make the effort few become quickly rich and fewer remain so. But the story of those who proved successful, with fabulous additions, spreads with telegraphic speed, and inflames the minds of the excitable, and often many others, and they long to become quickly rich. Forgetting, or not regarding, the fate of the unsuccessful, their whole energies are directed to the rapid accumulation of a fortune. They vainly imagine that the possession of wealth, and living in a style common with many who have suddenly acquired it, confer happiness without alloy, although experience has everywhere demonstrated the fallacy of all such expectations. Man is so constituted that employment is necessary for his health and happiness. He who devotes his energies to business to secure a livelihood is far happier than him whose sole employment is caring for and protecting wealth, while no system of measuring merit can prove the latter more honorable or noble.

A false and highly injurious notion is widely pervading the public mind, that honor and happiness flow from wealth, and that the want of it indicates dishonor and misery.—This fallacious theory has led to more misfortune, suffering and disgrace than wealth ever prevented. It induces men to engage in the wildest adventures, and to hazard, not only their own accumulated earnings, but those of others, as far as subject to their control; while not one in a hundred proves successful. The effort to become quickly rich is a great cause of the frauds upon merchants by their clerks and many of their customers, and upon banks and coporations by their officers and employees. They are not content to follow the path trod by Astor, Girard, and others, and to rise to fortune by industry and the pursuit of business, directed with skill and intelligence. They forget that Astor commenced his commercial career by carrying his stock upon his back, exchanging it for furs; and that regular business, skillfully managed, conducted him to his immense fortune. They do not remember that Girard, from a cabin boy on a vessel, became first a small ship grocer, and by unremitting attention and great sagacity accumulated his millions. They only recollect them as millionaires. They wish to approach or rival them in their accumulations without subjecting themselves to the toil, physical and mental, necessary to accomplish the result desired.—Girard once made a remark which is worthy of much reflection.

A young man had been offered a salary which he thought too small, as he could lay up but a limited sum after paying his expenses. Girard replied, "I labor far harder than you, having all this property to manage and take care of, and all I shall ever have out of it is my victuals and clothes." Out of his millions all he enjoyed was comprised in these two items. Men are most happy when constantly engaged in business, and are most likely to perform all the duties of good citizens in the most acceptable manner. Of course they are gratified if it proves successful, so that it may guard them and their families against want. If well and skilfully conducted, most kinds of business lead to independence and competence, which tend to happiness; whereas, the mere possession of wealth, except with the sordid miser, never confers happiness upon mankind. Those who become suddenly rich loose all the pleasure and reputation derived from conducting a successful business. One lucky venture will lead to new hazards, and often occasions a total loss of the fruits of the first success.—Among all who engage in mercantile business, not three in a hundred are computed to die rich. Among those who seek to become quickly rich, probably not one in a thousand does so. Of the many thousands in California who suddenly became apparently wealthy, or were reputed so, very few are now even comfortably off. The rich men there usually became so by the slow process of regular business. Of the thousands who have been suddenly made rich by stock and other Wall street operations, few indeed close their career with wealth. Among the numerous "operators" in land and other property, where a regular business course is not pursued, but a limited number ever come out with property, much less large fortunes.

We hear much of those who in all these matters succeeded, but lose sight of the infinitely greater number who fail and fall into obscurity. That father confers the greatest benefit upon his son who educates him to some regular and respectable employment, and encourages him to pursue it as the road most likely to lead him to happiness and a reasonable share of wealth. The son who devotes his time and talents to such employment may rationally expect a far greater share of respectability and happiness than can be derived from fortune not actually earned and accumulated, but quickly derived from some one lucky move out of scores of unsuccessful ones. He who prays to be made quickly rich, if his prayer is favorably answered, will fail in his greater object of becoming honorably distinguished and personally happy. If any doubt the correctness of our conclusion, let them study the evidences that abound, in both city and town, in every quarter of the country. It will be found that those who earn their fortunes keep them, and are generally esteemed by all, while few who become suddenly rich long remain so, and fewer still who secure enviable positions in society. Parents and young men just entering upon active life should reflect upon the subjects and pursue that course which the experience and observation of mankind show best calculated to lead to honor and happiness. Such course will also contribute most to the honor and independence of the country, which all should have at heart.—*Washington Union.*

A DISTINGUISHED COUPLE.—The St. John's New Brunswicker says: "We have reason to announce that the marriage of Mrs. Slavin, widow of Patrick Slavin, who was executed on the 8th of last month (with the full approbation of the public,) to Jacob Arthur, who was tried last year for rape and honorably acquitted. We wish the worthy couple all the happiness they deserve."

The Bible is a window in this prison of hope through which we look into eternity.

To keep Cattle free from lice—Singe the hair off close to the roots.

To make Hens lay—Cut their heads off.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

Democratic Meeting in McDowell.

At a meeting of a large portion of the Democratic party of McDowell county, held in the Court House in Marion, on the 3d day of February, 1858, the meeting was organized by the appointment of J. S. Brown as Chairman and S. P. Burnett as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by A. M. Erwin, Esq., in a few pertinent remarks, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing a representation in the State Convention of the Democratic party, shortly to be held for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Governor, the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint fifty delegates to represent the Democrats of McDowell in said Convention.

Resolved, That while we will cheerfully support any true and good man who may be selected as the candidate, we desire to urge earnestly upon the Convention the nomination of W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke, as one eminently fit to be made, acceptable to the people of the west.

Resolved, That the Democracy of McDowell desire to renew the expression of their unbounded confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and virtue of President Buchanan.

Resolved, That Thomas Bragg, by his faithful and dignified administration of the government of the State, deserves at the hands of the whole State, and of the Democracy especially, the warmest gratitude and esteem.

Resolved, That as citizens of the State, entertaining the liveliest interest in the welfare of the whole State not less than of our own immediate part of it, we call upon our fellow citizens to assist in pressing forward to completion the great works of internal improvements now in progress, to give to us the advantages others enjoy, and unite with us in developing the great resources of the State.

The meeting was addressed at some length by Dr. Jno. A. Dickson, S. C. W. Tate, R. Don Wilson, and A. M. Erwin.

After which, the Chairman, in pursuance of the above resolution, appointed the following delegates, viz:

John Carson, C. L. S. Corpening, A. M. Erwin, Dr. G. W. Michael, A. H. Lancaster, Joseph C. Burgin, Benj. Bird, B. F. Bynum, E. Morris, Jas. Ledbetter, W. A. B. Murphy, A. Higgins, Jno. Glass, Jacob Moore, H. Ballew, Dan'l R. Brown, J. W. Hunter, G. W. Dobson, Wm. Murphy, Jas. H. Greenlee, Jas. M. Young, Jas. H. Brown, S. W. English, G. W. Carson, Thos. B. Wilson, J. C. Newland, Jno. Morris, Mills Higgins, J. C. Whitson, S. Deal, Jas. Finley, Dr. Atkins, G. W. Glass, C. O. Conley, A. M. Finley, R. Fortune, J. A. Curtis, J. C. Grayson, Geo. Ledbetter, Thos. M. Hemphill, Aquilla Swann, G. Garden, Sr., A. Glass, S. W. Brown, Jr., L. D. Perkins, D. Hall, Lambert Murphy.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be sent to the N. C. *Standard* and Asheville *News*, with the request the same be published, and that other Democratic papers be requested to copy.

J. S. BROWN, Chm'n.

S. P. BURNETT, Sec'y.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

Democratic Meeting in Wilkes.

Pursuant to previous notice, a portion of the Democrats in Wilkes county assembled in the Court House in Wilkesboro' on the 2d of February, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Charlotte on the 14th of April next.

On motion of Maj. M. S. Stokes, J. B. Gordon, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. M. Barber appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in an appropriate address. The meeting was also addressed by Maj. Stokes in a very happy manner.

On motion of Dr. R. F. Hackett, a committee of three was appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting. The Chairman appointed Dr. Hackett, Maj. Stokes, and Col. Lee Martin said committee, who reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a Convention of the Democratic party has been appointed to be held in Charlotte on the 14th day of April next; and whereas, it is our duty as well as our privilege to assemble together from time to time to express our views with regard to National as well as State politics. Therefore

Resolved, That having entire confidence in the soundness and discretion of the Convention, and believing that it will nominate no one but a true and tried Democrat, we pledge ourselves to support the nominee of said Convention.

Resolved, That we still adhere to the old landmarks of the Democratic party, such as have been expressed in the National Conventions at Baltimore, and more recently at Cincinnati; that we are opposed to the distribution of the public lands; that we recognise no one as a Democrat who attempts to disorganize the party upon this question.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the Administration of President Buchanan, believing that he has the honor and the interest of the Nation at heart, and that he will use all his constitutional powers to protect the one and advance the other.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Democratic party of the State are justly due to the Hon. Thomas Bragg, for the able and dignified manner in which he has administered the executive affairs of the State.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the course of our Representative in Congress, the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman; that we feel gratified at the position he occupies and the ability he displays as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint 25 Delegates to represent this county in the Convention to be held on the 14th of April next at Charlotte.

The Chairman, in compliance with the last resolution, appointed the following gentlemen as Delegates: Joel Waters, Esq., Col. J. O. Horton, E. R. Walsh, W. H. Hubbard, Charles Carlton, John B. Miller, George W. McNeil, Enoch Vannoy, jr., George Wyatt, J. M. Vannoy, Willis Childers, Jno. A. Parks, L. Hickerson, James Geoyer, R. G. Hickerson, E. A. Harris, H. T. Brown, P. Johnson, E. L. Trannoe, A. Bell, Capt. A. L. Hackett, Col. T. B. Parks, Oliver Parks, Col. J. W. Trannoax, Maj. M. S. Stokes, Col. L. Martin, Dr. R. F. Hackett.

On motion of Col. Martin, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation.

On motion of Maj. Stokes, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Asheville News, the Standard, and the Western Democrat.

J. B. GORDON, Ch'n.

W. M. BARBER, Sec'y.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858.

Rail Roads and Taxation.

The Greensboro' Patriot of the 22d January uses the following language:

"The North Carolina Road may be compared to a large river:—It is necessary that tributary streams should pour their waters into this river, throughout its whole length, otherwise, through waste and evaporation its bed will become dry, long before it reaches the ocean,—just so with the road, it must throw out its arms in every direction, and draw nourishment from all parts of the country, otherwise it will soon die of poverty, its strength and substance having evaporated, in the payment of salaries to those who have it in charge. The Central Road is now in a very low and sickly condition, it needs medicine, and in the language of an old physician, it needs "heroic medicine," none of your peppermint *draps*, nor even Godfrey's Cordial, nothing short of number six will do."

Yet in a subsequent issue that paper plainly indicates its opposition to any further increase of taxes upon land and negroes in order to open these "tributary streams," and by giving their rich products vent through the Central Road, to relieve that Road from its present "low and sickly condition." Land and negroes are taxed too much already for Rail Roads, says the Patriot. The farmers of Guilford, and the farmers along the whole line of the Central Road, will not submit to any further tax upon land and negroes—not even to open those tributary streams without which their own Road must perish.

If the Patriot is sincerely desirous to promote the extension of the Central Road west—if it really intends to aid in opening in every direction those "tributary streams" which it admits are so needful for the permanent success of our great State Work, why does it dwell in such doleful accents upon the high taxes which Rail Roads have imposed upon land and negroes. The Patriot ought to know, if it does not, that there is little or no foundation for all its fierce declamation upon this point. It ought to know that this is just the theme upon which Anti Internal Improvement men delight to expatiate. And it is just such argumentation and declamation as deserves to be exposed by every Internal Improvement journal, instead of being adopted for its own, as the Patriot has done.

If our public works are to be assailed and their projectors and friends reviled for heavy taxes, it is but just that the owners of land and negroes should understand whence come the burdens which press so grievously upon them. If the Rail Roads built, and proposed to be built, are responsible *for all the tax which land and negroes have to bear*, then there may be some foundation for this clamor against Rail Roads. If the land and negro owner is not more taxed than the owner of other property, then he has no special right to complain. Especially is this true of the land owner in regard to taxes imposed for Rail Road purposes—for these taxes are returned to him more than fourfold by the increase in the value of his land. If the land and negro owner pays more tax than the owner of other property, or more than he ought to pay, who imposes the tax upon him—what does he pay it for? Does the *Legislature impose it? Is it collected for the benefit of Rail Roads?* Let us investigate this matter a little, and perhaps it may stimulate the Patriot to more extensive researches, the result of which may be that the farmers of Guilford will reconsider their rash determination not to submit to any further tax upon land and negroes for the Western Extension.

We maintain that the owners of land and negroes have no right to complain of the *Legislature* on accouut of their taxes—that they have no right to complain of *Rail Roads as the cause of their oppressive taxes.*

We maintain further that those irresponsible and powerful bodies, the County Courts throughout the State, are the real instruments through which the owners of land and negroes are oppressed. County taxation—County extravagance—County squandering of the people's money, may with reason be complained of—for in most instances it is excessive and useless, and oftentimes corrupt.

The State taxes a negro between the ages of 12 and 50, fifty cents. The *taxable* slaves in this State are worth on an average at least $800 each. If so, this tax amounts to one sixteenth of 1 per cent upon the value of the slave. The State taxes land 15 cents upon the $100 valuation. A tract of land worth $800 would, therefore, pay $1 20, or a little over one seventh of one per cent upon its value.

When compared with other communities this taxation on the part of the State is insignificant. It is not only not excessive upon the slave owner, *but it ought to be increased.* The Democratic advalorem principle should be applied, and then at least $100,000,000 worth of slave property which pays nothing now would be made to contribute its fair proportion for the improvement of the State.

The Comptroller's Report for 1856–'57 shows the gross amount of taxes for that year, in round numbers, at $380,000. Of this amount there was derived from land (including town property) and polls, black and white, $205,000. The balance ($175,000,) nearly equal to what was derived from the tax on land and polls, is received from over twenty other different subjects of taxation, most of which were never resorted to until the progress of our Internal Improvements taught our Legislators that all the burdens of taxation should not be imposed on land and polls. The tax upon money at interest alone, according to the same document, produced over $49,000—nearly one half as much as was derived from the land (exclusive of town property) throughout the State;—more than half as much as the black and white poll tax of the whole State, and three times as much as the town property tax. From this brief reference to uncontrovertible facts, it will be seen that the owners of land and negroes pay *less than one half the aggregate tax collected for State expenditure.*

According to the same Report to which we have just referred, the County Courts of North Carolina, totally irresponsible to the people in their capacity of County legislators, levied and collected in the same year between four and five hundred thousand dollars.—Thus it will be seen that County taxation, levied as it is exclusively upon *land and polls*, in the year referred to reached the enormous amont of nearly half a million of dollars—an amount greater by about $100,000 than the whole State tax derived from more than twenty different subjects of taxation. The farmers of the State pay for their land, their negroes and their own poll tax a half million of dollars annually to support a system of extravagant County expenditure, while to the State they pay less than half that amount.

In view of these facts we submit it to the impartial judgment of the owners of lands and negroes in the State to decide if their grievances are not more the fruits of magisterial legislation than of Rail Road appropriations made by the General Assembly. If so, let the knife be applied in the right place. Let County expenditure be retrenched and reformed, and County taxation diminished.

Rail Roads are in no wise responsible for the half a million of dollars annually taken out of the pockets of the owners of land and negroes by the County Courts. Why does the Patriot attempt to make them responsible for it, when it has in its own county of Guilford so striking an illustration of the comparative burthen of State and County taxation? The Comptroller's Report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1857, which is in course of publication at this time, shows the State tax of Guilford county to be $9,845 54. Of this sum the tax upon land (including town property) and polls amounts to $4,792 20.—So that the land and negroes, with the white polls added, don't pay one half of the tax imposed on that county by the State. The County tax of Guilford, according to the same Report, is $13,960 49, and this large amount is derived exclusively from land and polls.—So that the farmers of Guilford who own land and negroes pay the County for that property just three times as much as they do the State. Even deducting from their county tax $2,300 for the public buildings, and the ordinary county taxation of Guilford is over $11,000, considerably more than twice as much as the State takes from the owners of land and negroes there. Almost every county in the State would furnish results of a like kind.

We therefore reaffirm that the owners of land and negroes have no right to complain of the *Legislature* for heavy taxes;—they have no right to attribute all their taxation to Rail Road Improvements; and further, that they have a right to complain of, and they ought to complain, until they retrench and reform the present vicious system of County taxation and County expenditure.

COMING TO HIS SENSES.—Mr. Leak, one of the immaculate twin heroes, who are endeavoring to kick up a muss in the Democratic ranks by advocating Distribution, has written a letter to the Fayetteville Observer, backing down from his self assumed position as a candidate for Governor. Sensible Mr. Leak.

☞In these "piping times" of dullness, when men have an abundance of leisure in which to "chew the cud" of reflection, they may thank us for informing them that Summey & McDowell have a superior article of chewing tobacco.

What is beauty without soap.

Spartanburg and Union Rail Road.

We are gratified to learn from the Spartanburg Express, that the above Road has emerged from the gloom which seemed to surround it some weeks since. The energetic President, Mr. Young, has advertised for proposals for laying the entire uncompleted portion of the Road. The Express says:

We are to have a Railroad at last, and no mistake. Our never to be deterred President has surmounted the last obstacle, and now advertises for proposals to lay the track to Union Court house. We feel like giving three *long, loud huzzas* for this glorious achievement: but our throat is rather sore, and our sanctum rather too small to make it very plesant just now. We promise, however, to do our full share, and throw up our hat in the bargain, when the cars reach Unionville.

We do hope this announcement will infuse new life into all the freinds of the road, and that they will go to work in every way they can, to promote a speedy completion of the work. Let us have no more doubting or holding back, but let all believe, as we have now good reason for doing, that the road will and must be finished. The interests of the stock holders, the interests of the creditors, the interests of the country demand it.

☞The Sons of Temperance celebrated Monday last by a public procession and addresses. Rev. John M. Carlisle, of Williamston, S. C., the orator of the day, delivered a chaste and eloquent address, replete with burning thoughts clothed in beautiful language. Pressing engagements prevented our hearing the whole of it, but we learn that it was a happy effort, throughout.

At the conclusion of Mr. Carlisle's address Rev. W. H. Bates was called on, and responded in a thrilling appeal in behalf of temperance.

At night the Ladies Supper and Fair came off to the satisfaction of every body. The house was crowded, and a handsome sum was realized in aid of the Church fund.

☞Mud, mud, mud. There's mud everywhere! We rode a few miles out of town a day or two since, and thought more than once we should have to prize our horse out, but after much floundering and tremendous efforts he waded through. We guess the old fellow thought (do horses think?) it rather tall fording. We never knew the roads so bad, and unless there is a change soon for better—of which there is at present no appearance—locomotion will have to be suspended, and the inhabitants "hole up." As to wagoning, that is almost given up as an impracticable business.

☞The Office, including the Books, of the "American Statesman," at Morristown, Ten., was consumed by fire a few nights since.

GEN. HASKEL AGAIN INSANE.—We clip the following paragraph from the Louisville Courier, of the 9th inst., from which it will appear that Gen. Wm. T. Haskell is again insane, and confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville, Kentucky:

Our attentive correspondent, "Broomstix," telegraphs us from Hopkinsville, under date of yesterday, that Gen. Wm. T. Haskell, of Tennessee, has again become deranged, and is now confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville.

It will be recollected that Gen. H. was recently dismissed from the Asylum at Lexington, cured. We understand, however, that he has been drinking hard ever since; and to whisky, probably, may be attributed the cause of his relapse, if indeed, he was cured. His recent letters and poetical contributions to the papers certainly indicated an unsound mind.

CHARLOTTE & S. C. R. R. Co.—The stockholders in this Company held their annual meeting at Columbia last week. From the report of Wm. Johnson, Esq., President, it appears that the gross receipts for the past year were $240,722 03, and the expenses of working the road $119,167 42, leaving a nett profit of $121,554 61, applicable to the payment of interest and dividends and to construction and property account, to which latter account seventeen thousand dollars are charged. There is a falling off in receipts of $15,319 60, as compared with the previous year, and a saving of expenses of $38,937 81, exhibiting a nett gain of $23,618 21.

Wm. Johnston was re-elected President, and the following gentlemen Directors: A. B. Davidson, A. B. Springs, J. A. Young, J. H. White, S. McAliley, H. C. Brawley, W. Roberson, T. S. DuBose, A. R. Taylor, H. Lyons, John Caldwell.

ONE OF THE MILLS.—Four miles from San Jose, California, there is a flouring mill, owned by Mr. Lick, the wood work of which is all of mahogany, and the entire cost of structure is $400,000.

A Hyena escaped from a Manageire in Tennessee last week, and, after a long search, was discovered in the grave yard, having dug up and partly devoured two or three dead bodies. Several of the citizens rushed in to take it, when it turned on its assailants, striking down a German day laborer, and crushing the head of the unfortunate man in its jaws, killing him instantly. The brute then made its escape, after tearing the flesh from the right arm and chest of a lad.

The latest accounts from Naples estimate that the number of people who were destroyed by the recent earthquake in that city was thirty thousand, while two hundred and fifty thousand were made homeless.

Steamship Line Between France and Virginia.

Hon. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, United States Minister at the French Court, writes as follows about the proposed steamship line between Norfolk, Va., and a port in France:

PARIS, 7th December, 1857.

My Dear Colonel—I wrote you some time since on a point very interesting to the water line, which you know I regard as not only practicable, but as a *sine qua non* to the complete success of Virginia in her noble enterprise to develope her own rich resources, and in the competition for the rich volume of trade produced in the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries. But I received no acknowledgement, which left me uncertain whether you had received it, until Mr. Ballard Preston informed me that you had furnished him a copy of my letter. I thank you for paying it such a compliment. Dear old Virginia! every day's absence increases my affection; and in the midst of the mighty changes which railroads and canals are effecting in the old world, I constantly think of the harvest which awaits her grand system of improvements. Lying broadside on the Atlantic, with her lines of artificial transportation stretching from the sea back to the greatest producing valley in the world, I have always felt that her system was incomplete unless those lines were virtually extended to Europe, the great purchaser and consumer of our products, and whose trade in turn supplies almost all our wants. I, therefore, hailed, with the liveliest pleasure and enthusiasm, the arrival of Mr. Preston here, in the execution of the honorable mission with which he is charged. I have, with a will, lent him every aid in my power. But I must say in candor, that with his thorough knowledge of the subject, and the signal ability and address which he has brought to his negotiation, but little aid was required.

He did right in my judgment to leave England, where the existing lines and management of business left him but little hope of a successful result, except at a price which we could not pay. He came to France at an auspicious moment, for the government was about to establish three transatlantic lines of steamers, with large and liberal subscriptions.

By one of those accidents, which sometimes exert such potent influence on human affairs as to justify the belief in a special Providence, Mr. Preston was placed in communication with the Orleans Railroad Company. Mr. Preston and I visited Nantes and San Nazaire, at the mouth of the Loire. At the latter point, the French government is constructing the most magnificent artificial harbor in the world. Opening to the ocean, a ship sailing between that point and Chesapeake Bay, avoids the channel, and will find her route shorter by a considerable time, than between Havre and the same point.—On our return to Nantes! Mr. Preston was called on by the Chief Engineer and a Director of the Orleans Company, and explanations were so satisfactorily made, that a negotiation was commenced, which, I think, is about to end in a complete success, if his constituents approve the basis of agreement. I will leave him to make known the terms of the proposition. I content myself with saying, that he has done me the honor to confer with me at every stage of the negotiation—that he has conducted it with most honorable candor and with consummate ability.

I will add, that the Orleans company has a large capital, is the best managed company in France, and own a net work of railroads which cover one third of the Empire, connecting Paris with the ocean, and connecting with other lines to Switzerland, Italy and Germany. I think our friends will be gratified that his arrangement will, if adopted, secure at such a trifling cost, now and for the future, such inestimable advantages for us and our lines of improvement. I congratulate myself that no occasion has arisen for an application to the Imperial Government.

Mr. Preston's success, under the appalling disadvantages which have been placed in his way by the condition of monied affairs, is most honorable to him, and it may turn out that the commercial disasters which have done so much to break up the old channels of trade with the United States, are positively advantageous to this new enterprise.

If the arrangements shall be consummated, the completion of the water line to the Ohio cannot long be postponed. At such a result, no one will rejoice more than

Your faithful friend,

J. Y. MASON.

Col. Thomas H. Ellis, &c., Richmond.

☞Wm. Sanders, free colored, convicted in South Carolina, of stealing and carrying away three slaves, has been sentenced to be hung May 28th.

☞Resolutions condeming Com. Paulding for arresting Walker, have been defeated in the Alabama Legislature.

☞There are fifty-six mnnufacturers of tobacco in Richmond, Va., whose united capital amounts to four or five millions of dollars.

ANOTHER "ISM."—A sect calling themselves "Restitutionists," has sprung up in Worcester, Mass. They believe that what man lost in the fall is now beginning to be restored, and that everything is to come back to its original form and purity. Their Sabbath is observed on Saturday, and they confine themselves to the use of the Lord's prayer as alone of being any efficiency with the Father.

CHARITY.—It is stated that the number of persons at this time receiving alms in New York, is more than *one-sixth* of the entire population. This number is entirely supported by two of the remaining five sixths, the other three barely supporting themselves.

What a delightful world this would be if all its inhabitants could say with Shakespeare's Shepherd: "Sir, I am a true laborer, I earn that I get and get that I wear; owe no man hate, envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's good; content with my *farm*."

"Alice," said one girl to another, "I am so glad I have no baux, now."

"Why, Liz?"

"Cause I can eat as many onions now as I please."

Education in North Carolina.

The following statistical information in regard to the progress of Education in this State, is compiled from an article in the Fayetteville Observer. It will be seen that North Carolina is clearly ahead of all the other slave holding States with her system of public instruction; while she compares favorably in several respects with some of the New England and North Western States.

North Carolina has a larger School fund than Maine, or New Hampshire, or New Jersey, (by $600,000) or Massachusetts, (by $500,000) or Georgia, (by $1,700,000;) she has as many colleges as Georgia, more academies by 100, and 2000 more common schools, the two States being equal in white population; she has more colleges than South Carolina, more academies by 100, and nearly three times as many children at school.

Virginia has 340,000 white population more than North Carolina; yet the latter has quite as many colleges as the former; as many academies, and five or six hundred more public schools. These comparisons speak volumes in favor of the "Old North State," considering that she has no large cities like the above States to build up and sustain her educational institutions.

FREE NEGROES IN TAXES.—The Legislature of Texas has passed a law enabling free negroes to choose masters and become slaves.

☞In the Louisiana Senate, notice has been given of the introduction of a bill to import five thousand negroes from the Coast of Africa.

Comonfort.

Every well-wisher to the Republic of Mexico, in her endeavors to further the cause of political freedom, will hear of the overthrow of the above liberal minded Republican reorganizer with regret. Comonfort has been compelled to fly the country, abandon the Government, and leave Mexico once more to the machinations and wiles of her bigoted priesthood. He who, on the 12th day of last July, was elected President of Mexico, is now a fugitive from that distracted land and seeks refuge in the United States. He has fallen, and with him falls the liberal Constitution, with success of which he had identified all his political fortunes. He was undoubtedly better fitted, both morally and intellectually, than any other man for work of regenerating his native land. Even from the early age of twenty, while a soldier in defence of the Constitutional Government, until now, forty five years of age, whether in the field, in the legislative hall, in the cabinet, or in the executive chair, he has been the unchanging and steadfast advocate of liberal principles. In 1854, he manfully sustained the defence of Acapulco against Santa Anna, and succeeded in carrying the pronunciamento of Ayutla to its final triumphant issue. It has been his constant endeavor to weaken and diminish the overpowering influence of the priesthood, and destroy the connection between Church and State. That it is the Papal priesthood that have triumphed over him, is clear from the tenor of the news from that quarter. The union of the Clergy, and the open and secret hostility, finally prevailed; and even the possession of supreme power and the capability of meeting the exigencies of the occasion, did not enable him to avert his downfall. He held out bravely, but was obliged to succumb at last. It has been apparent all through that the President fully appreciated the magnitude and danger of the task he had undertaken, and as a last resort he asked and obtained extraordinary powers from Congress in order to carry out his wholesome reforms. The expressions accompanying that request, as reported at the time, very clearly showed that he was well convinced that without such extraordinary powers he must eventually be worsted in the struggle with the ecclesiastics, and had some doubts whether, even with such additional powers, he could fully establish civil and political freedom.

The moment those powers were granted to him it became appareat to his priestly opponents that the issue was fairly made, and must be promptly met, and that their admission and subjugation must be the speedy result, if a successful effort at resistance was not immediately made. The whole Papal clergy seem to have thrown themselves fully and earnestly into the rebellion against the Government. They supplied the sinews of war to its enemies—dollars by the million—stipulating only that in the event of success, the policy of Comonfort with respect to the Church and the priesthood should be reversed, the restraints he imposed upon them should be removed, and ecclesiastical power be again made supreme throughout Mexico. To these terms the revolutionists appear to have agreed, selling the civil and political liberty of their country in order to wreak their spite against a man who has proved himself their superior in patriotism and love of true liberty. Henceforth, at least for many years to come, all hope of Mexico's political regeneration must be abandoned, for her people have of choice gone back to a despotism that has always, more than any other form of tyranny, been inimical to reform, freedom and progress.

Comonfort left the Presidency of the Republic nominally in the hands of Chief Justice Juaraz, the successor designated by the Constitution in case of the resignation or disability of the regularly elected President. But the power of Juares is hardly more than nominal. What Comonfort with his antecedents, and his capacities, and his honest purpose, has so utterly failed in, we may safely set down as morally impossible for years to come.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Pens made of copper have been manufactured in Ohio, and are recommended as being much more durable than the steel, because they do not corrode, and much cheaper than the pens.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call immediately and make settlement, as the business MUST be wound up without delay.

J. & J. HILDEBRAND.

Asheville, Feb. 25.

Correspondence of the South Carolinian.

Washington, Feb. 15.

The last phase of the Calhoun count of the Kansas election, is this, as I have just learned from what I consider good authority. Calhoun says the free State party have carried the election by eighty majority. He has been backing and filling his sails to every breeze, but this seems to be his present position.

I saw, to day, an interesting letter from a distinguished Government official in the Territory of Kansas. He says matters are quieter there than they have been, and anticipates that if Kansas is admitted, comparative peace will exist in the Territory. He says agreat deal is said of the frauds of the Democratic party, but nothing is said about the frauds of the Black Republicans, whereas they scruple at no means, however false or fraudulent, to carry their elections. He calls attention to the action of the Territorial Legislature abolishing slavery, in defiance of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. He expects this action to produce a great sensation at the South and in Congress.

To day being Monday, resolutions are in order. One was introduced by Campbell, of Ohio, to annex Canada, Nova Scotia and Cuba. The motion to suspend the rules on this resolution was voted down by an immense majority.

The House is now engaged in the consideration of the case of the contumacious witness in the tariff bribery matter. The witness presented an elaborate argument to excuse himself from answering. It is thought the full development of this case would present some striking developments in reference to certain Massachusetts and New York worthies. It is to be regretted that the power of the House is not more accurately defined than it is on the subject of punishing contempts. All power in a Republic should be defined by previous laws, as little as possible should be left to arbitrary discretion.

The Senate are considering the contested election of the Senators from Indiana.

Who are his Backers?

Who are Mr. McRae's backers in his present efforts to disorganize and injure the Democratic party? Not the Democratic presses of the state, for they are against him in one voice.

Prominent among his backers and defenders are those two dark lantern journals, the Raleigh *Register* and Wilmington *Herald*.—They can find time now and then to turn from their bitter assaults on President Buchanan to compliment Mr. McRae for his course, and to advise their readers to support him for Governor. The last Register takes ground for him in so many words. It asks, "why not unite on Duncan K. McRae, and by so doing carry on a principle all essential to our prosperity as a people?" The Editor of the Register says in pursuing this course—in supporting Mr. McRae in preference to an old line Whig or a regularly initiated Know Nothing, he is governed by "counsel" from "better heads" than his own. The "heads" of the opposition, then, or a portion of them, are for Mr. McRae. His backers are, therefore, Know Nothings, and not Democrats. And have the Democrats of North Carolina forgotten who these Know Nothings are? Have they forgotten the campaigns of 1854, 1855, and 1856? No. The events of those campaigns, and the allied hosts of darkness swarming up from culverts, and fence corners, and thickets, with which they had to contend, are still fresh in their memories, and will never be forgotten. The Register is the acknowledged organ of these midnight hosts—of these proscriptive, intolerant, oath bound factionists; and the Register calls upon its party in all portions of the State to "unite on Duncan K. McRae."

Who are his backers? Look, and then determine for yourselves.—*Raleigh Standard.*

[From the San Francisco Herald.]

From Salt Lake.

Below we give some important intelligence from Salt Lake, received by way of Carson Valley, and telegraphed from Sacramento.—The main fact appears to be that the troops attempted to force a passage through Echo Cannon, but were unsuccessful:

SACRAMENTO, January 9.

Messrs. Middleton and Pearson arrived at Carson Valley on the 6th, and Mr. Pearson has just arrived from Carson Valley via the Big Tree route. They brought an express from Washington to Harris Fork for Colonel Johnston. On December 7th, Colonel Alexander, with the 6th Dragoons, had attempted to force their way through Echo Cannon; in the attempt, four of the dragoons were killed. Thinking it impossible to force the pass, Colonel Johnston, who had assumed command of the troops, retired, and in a few days despatched Colonel Alexander, with twenty eight dragoons as an escort, to St. Louis, to obtain supplies. Colonel Johnston then retreated a short distance to Sulphur Springs and took the Sublette cut off around to the North of Salt Lake to Box Elder, from which Messrs. Middleton and Pearson started December 13th. Colonel Johnston was there at the time with the second and third dragoons and light artillery, seven six pound and five twelve pound Paixhans. He has sent foraging parties, fifty men each, and has obtained 2,400 cattle and other supplies of all kinds. The Colonel has pickets out all the way from Bold Elder to Gravelly Ford of from forty to sixty men. An escort of seven dragoons came with the express men to Gravelly Ford.

He will attempt to enter Salt Lake city about the 1st of May, as he expects Harney will arrive on the other side about that time.

There are three companies of dragoons at Fort Bridger. Fort Supply, twelve miles south, has been evacuated by the Mormons, and the troops have possession of it. Mr. Pearson has seen no snow except since leaving Carson Valley. Johnston's command have experienced no inconvenience whatever from snow, not having seen any. Harney will have the 2d dragoons, three companies, 13th mounted regiment. Five companies rifles will arrive on the 11th.

Why don't you limit yourself?" said a physician to an intemperate person, "set down a stake that you will go so far and no farther." "So I do," said the toper; "but I set it so far off that I always get drunk before I get to it."

To prevent a Cow from sucking herself,—Suck her yourself, or milk her dry.

Distressing Casualty.

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA AND LOSS OF LIFE!!

It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most distressing accidents that has ever occurred on our river. We refer to the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Magnolia, on Tuesday night last. On the reception of the melancholy news last evening an extra was issued from this office with what information we could obtain in regard to the accident. Subsequently we have been placed in possession of the following particulars by the Rev. A. Paul Repiton, who was on board the boat and providentially escaped unhurt.

The Magnolia, Capt John M. Stedman, left her wharf in this place for Fayetteville, about half past 2 o'clock on Tuesday last.—Everything went on pleasantly until the arrival at White Hall, in Bladen County, 49 miles from Wilmington, at 12 o'clock, that night, when the boat was stopped for the purpose of effecting the landing of a passenger, and for the discharge of freight. She had landed a small quantity of freight, and as the only passenger stopping at that place, (Dr. Fellows,) was about to step ashore the boiler exploded with a tremendous crash, making almost a complete wreck of the boat, and scattering death and destruction around.—The dead as far as ascertained, among the whites are, Capt. Stedman, Dr. Fellows, Mr. Tyron, a lady, and a boy about 8 years old, name unknown; and Simon the cook, Charles the pilot, and three other negroes. The wounded are Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, of Fayetteville, owner of the Magnolia, shoulder dislocated; John Carver, colored, mortally; a colored man, badly, but may recover; and several others more or less injured. Among the saved are, Mr. W. L. Hall, Mr. Hopkins and lady, a lady, name not ascertained, Rev. A. Paul Repiton, and several others, names not known.

It is supposed that there were about 40 persons on board the ill fated steamer at the time of the explosion, upwards of one half of whom perished. The boat is almost a total wreck, and was valued at $10,000. No insurance. She belonged to the Lutterloh line, and was loaded with corn and pork, mostly way freight.

This is a most melancholy occurrence, resulting as it has in such a fearful loss of life and property. The death of Capt. Stedman is deeply to be deplored. He has been in the emply of the Company for eight years, and by his devoted attention to his duty, and unceasing endeavors to advance the interests of his employers, had secured for himself their entire confidence, and the esteem and respect of all who knew him. He has left a large family, we believe. The Company has indeed sustained a loss in the death of John M. Stedman.

As to the cause of this sad event, nothing definite is yet known, but we presume the matter will be fully investigated hereafter.—The body of Captain Stedman had not been recovered at the last accounts.—*Wilmington Herald.*

The Blue Ridge Railroad.

The work on this road has been continued at all the important points, notwithstanding the extreme depression in business circles, and the difficulty in obtaining means. A large force, both under the former and present contractors, has been employed on the Stumphouse tunnel, with very perceptible effect. In truth, this has been considered THE great obstacle to the completion of this magnificent enterprise; and, under these circumstances, we have noted with deep solicitude the progress that is making. On Saturday last, the workmen in Shaft No. 2 drove the heading through to the excavation in the eastern end of the tunnel. This interesting event was hailed by the operatives with shouts of applause, equalled only by the cheering that greeted GOV. ALLSTON on his visit last summer. This will give from the east nine hundred feet of heading complete, near some five hundred feet of which is ready to receive the timber and rails. Shaft No. 2, (the deepest) has been sunk to grade, (tunnel size) and the energetic operatives are driving the heading before them with gratifying success. At Shaft No. 3, the depth of over one hundred feet has been made. The water here flows in large quantities, but the substitution of other machinery will soon lessen this difficulty. From the west end and Shaft No. 4, the work is progressing rapidly, of full tunnel size, and the welcome shout of the operatives will soon herald to us the completion of this portion of the work. And then, we might reasonably suppose, the doubts of the most skeptical would be removed. An additional force is to be employed on the tunnel, and, with provisions plentiful and cheap, the contractors will find no great difficulty in the way of an early completion of their contract.

The masonry for the bridge over Chauga has been commenced by an experienced contractor, and will be pushed forward energetically.

For some time, the engine has been running from Anderson to the Twenty three Mile Creek, within a few miles of Pendleton. Upon the completion of the bridge at the creek, the road will be put in running order to Pendleton in a very short time.—*Keowee Courier.*

☞The Memphis Christian Advocate thus rebukes a blasphemy, recently enacted in the theatre of that city:

"We understand that there was, a few evenings since, a tableaux representing the Crucifixtion of our Savior. That such impiety as this must have been, cannot, even if the press were to praise it, be sanctioned by this community, we will not for a mement believe. No! never!

The earth quaked under the groans of the mighty Conqueror. The sun blushed in darkness and refused to see his Maker die; and yet sinful men in the middle of the nineteenth century, in a Christian city, can go through the solemn mockery of representing the crucifixion of the Saviour of the world. We very much mistake the moral sense of even the theatre going Protestant portion of the community if they will tolerate such blasphemy as we conceive this to have been."

Eight hundred ships are annually loaded in Quebec with lumber. The average value of each cargo is £800, making a total of £640,000.

To make a good garden,—Get a good wife.

Heavy Defalcation at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—Recent developements show that George Swiser, the late Collector of St. Louis county, to be a defaulter to the amount of $160,000.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.

Ex President Fillmore was married last evening to Mrs. McIntosh of Albany.

To "raise" Poultry,—call at your neighbor's poultry yard in the night time.

☞There is nothing in the whole list of medicine creating such a stir among invalids as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator or Liver Remedy. It gives such quick relief as to convince the patient of receiving benefit almost as soon as the medicine is taken. We do not know of a single instance where it has been taken without benefit, and in nearly all cases a complete cure is effected by its use. It has acquired its wide popularity simply because it does what it is recommended to do. It is constantly enlarging its circle of friends, carrying healing on its wings, and joy to the hearts of those suffering from Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia or general debility. February 25.

10,000 Patients Cured Annually by the use of Helmbold's Genuine Preparation of Fluid Extract of Buchu, a most positive and specific remedy for distressing ailments. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Hembold's Genuine Preparation." Feb. 25, 1858.

Candidates.

We are authorized to announce Captain J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county at the next election.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
February 1, 1858.

PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1858, to June 30, 1859, on the following routes in the State of NORTH CAROLINA, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3, p. m., of March 31 next, to be decided by April 24, following:

5876 From Durham, by Simm's Mill, Orange Factory, Round Hill, Dial's Creek, and Red Mountain, to South Lowell, and back, twice a week.
Leave Durham Tuesday and Friday at 7 1-2 a. m.
Arrive at South Lowell by 4 1-2 p. m.
Leave South Lowell Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a. m.
Arrive at Durham by 4 p. m.

5877 From Chapel Hill, by Fearington's Mill, Asa Riggsbee's Store, Thomas B. Farren's, Manly Sulpe's, and White Cross, to Chapel Hill, equal to 18 miles and back once a week.
Leave Chapel Hill Saturday at 6 a. m.
Arrive at Chapel Hill by 8 p. m.

5878 From Magnolia, by Dresden and Prescott, to Rockush, 24 miles, and back, once a week.
Leave Magnolia Friday at 9 a. m.
Arrive at Rockfish by 6 p. m.
Leave Rockfish Saturday at 7 a. m.
Arrive at Magnolia by 5 p. m.
Proposals to omit Dresden, and perform the round trip in one day, will be considered.

5879 From Clinton, by Taylor's Bridge to Harrell's Store, 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Clinton Friday at 5 a. m.
Arrive at Harrell's Store by 12 a. m.
Leave Harrel's Store Friday at 1 p. m.
Arrive at Clinton by 8 p. m.

5880 From Lilesville, by Halley's Ferry, to Rockingham 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lilesville Friday at 6 1-2 a. m.
Arrive at Rockingham by 12 a. m.
Leave Rockingham Friday at 1 p. m.
Arrive at Lilesville by 6 1-2 p. m.

5881 From Troy, by Auman's Hill to James Page's (on Plank Road,) 21 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Wednesday at 12 a. m.
Arrive at Page's by 6 p. m.
Leave Page's Thursday at 8 1-2 a. m. or on arrival of High Point Mail.
Arrive at Troy by 2 1-2 p. m.

Proposals for an additional weekly trip are invited.

NOTES.

Proposals must be guarantied by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omission not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles, on the route. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for disobeying the post office laws or instructions of the department. He may alter the schedule, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General," superscribed "Proposals for mail service, State of————."

For forms of proposal, &c.; and other information, see this advertisement in pamphlet form, and also the general advertisement of routes in the State, dated January 12, 1855, at the principal post offices.

AARON V. BROWN,
Postmaster General.

February 25, 1858.

NOTICE.

I will sell at the residence of B. S. Gash, on Swannanoa, on Saturday the 3d day of April, all the property belonging to the Estate of John Gash, deceased, (not heretofore disposed of,) consisting of

Four Valuable Negroes,

The Household Furniture; Farming Tools, &c., &c.

A credit of twelve months will be given by the purchaser giving his note with approved security.

Persons indebted to said Estate are expected to make payment immediately; whilst those having claims against the Estate can present them either to me or to B. S. Gash, who is authorized to settle the same.

L. S. GASH, Executor.

Feb. 25, 1858.

M. L. DOYLE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,

Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,

Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, everything calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man, and tranquilize and sooth the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.

March 5, 1857.

W. M. HARDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

State of North Carolina.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1757. Vacation.

Wm. F. McKesson
VS.
Charles Duncan.

It appearing, upon affidavit, that the defendant is a non-resident of the State, and resides beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, it is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News, a paper published in Asheville N. C., for the space of six weeks notifying said non-resident Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of McDowell at the court house in Marion, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to complainants bill or judgment *pro confesso*, will be entered up against him, and the same will be heard exparte.

Witness C. L. S. Corpening Clerk and Master in Equity for the county of McDowell, at office in Marion.

C. L. S. CORPENING. C. & M. E.

Feb. 18, 1858, 6w Printer's fee $6

NOTICE.

I will be in Asheville on the first Monday in March next, with another lot of my native North Carolina *APPLE TREES*, which will be sold at 12 1-2 cents. Persons who have engaged Trees will please be ready to receive them on that day.

B. HAMILTON.

January 14, 1858.

10,000

SHINGLES wanted, immediately. Enquire at this Office.

ALL MATERIALS

For making Roraback's Soap for sale in any quantities, at ASTON'S.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville, N. C.

April 3, 1857. tf

M. L. DOYLE,

Opposite the Eagle Hotel,

IS receiving constant additions to his stock of FAMILY GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES; and almost every imaginable article in his line can be found on his shelves, and all going off rapidly at unparalelled low prices.

BREAD and CAKE, of every variety, always on hand, fresh and excellent.

Asheville, Feb. 4, 1858.

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

T. W. MURRELL,

COLLECTING AGENT,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

REFERENCES.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esq'rs; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth, Hendersonville.

Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

Valuable Lands For Sale.

IN EQUITY.

Wm. S. Mills and Others, Exparte.

IN obedience to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Polk county, I will proceed to sell on Saturday the 6th day of March next, on the premises, (the late residence of George R. Mills, deceased,) on a credit of 12 months with interest from date, all the valuable Lands of George R. Mills, deceased, consisting of his valuable Home Place on White Oak, and various adjoining tracts, amounting to some

Two Thousand Acres,

a portion of which is rich and fertile Bottom Land, well watered and finely timbered, with one of the finest mill shoals with superior water power, in this part of the State. Situated in a rich neighborhood, directly on the high road from Greenville, S. C., and from Columbus, N. C., to Rutherfordton. These lands constitute one of the most desirable settlements for a large force any where in the up country. G. J. MILLS, *C. M. E.*

Columbus, N. C., Feb. 4, '58. Prin's fee $6.

LOOK SHARP!

WE offer to rent that comfortable dwelling house formerly the property of Jas. Smith, in the south end of Asheville.

We will also pay liberal prices for DRY TIMBER, that will be suitable either for Waggon or Carriage making. Call and see us. D. C. McGREGOR,
E. L. TRIPLETT.

Asheville, Feb. 11, 1858.

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at ASTON'S.

100 Large Quarto Family BIBLES, just received at ASTON'S.

LEONARD'S Yeast Powders. For sale a ASTON'S.

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

In Rutherford Court of Equity.

John H. Wilkens
vs.
James O. Lewis et al.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James O. Lewis, James V. Shanklin and wife Nancy, Edward Rees and wife Sarah, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot be served upon them, publication is ordered to be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks for said non resident defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Rutherford at the Court House in Rutherfordton on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, L. B. BRYAN, Clerk & Master of said Court, at Office, the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept., A. D., 1857.

L. B. BRYAN, *C. & M. E.*

Rutherfordton, Jan 28, '58. Prter's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1857.

Mary Roberts
vs.
L. D. Roberts,
Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said L. D. Roberts is a non resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, notifying him to appear and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, at the next Term of this Court, to be held on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, or judgment shall be taken pro confesso against him, and other proceedings will be had in pursuance of law.

Witness, L. M. ALLEN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1857, and in the 82d year of our Independence. Issued the 20th day of January, 1858.

L. M. ALLEN, *Clerk.*

January 28. w6 Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1857.

Mitchell Buckner
vs.
Eliza Buckner.
Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Eliza Buckner is a non resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, commanding her to appear and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, at the next Term of said Court, to be held on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, or judgment will be taken pro confesso against her, and other proceedings will be had in pursuance of law.

In testimony whereof, I, L. M. ALLEN, have set my hand at Office at Jewel Hill, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1857. Issued 20th January, '58.

L. M. ALLEN, *Clerk.*

Jan. 28. w6 Printer's fee $6.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

A Political, Commercial and Literary Newspaper,

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRY-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

THE political creed of the Mercury consists in the principles of the Democratic Party, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799—the Sovereignty of the States; a Strict Construction of the Federal Constitution by the General Government, the Agent of the States; Free Trade, and an Economical Administration of the General Government. Its policy is the union of the Southern States in maintaining their rights.

The Mercury gives daily reports of the Markets and Marine Intelligence in Charleston and the leading seaports of the Union. Its connection with the "Associated Press" insures the latest intelligence by Telegraph. The Weekly Prices Current is made up with much care, and from the most reliable sources. The Literary Notices are discriminating and comprehensive. Attention is paid to all matters of general concern, especially those in reference to the Planting and Agricultural interests, and to the current news of the day; and care is taken that nothing shall appear in its columns which should be excluded from the family circle.

TERMS:

Daily, per annum,	$10 00
Try-Weekly,	5 00
Weekly, (to be issued early in February,)	2,00

Clubs will be Furnished as Follows:

Five Copies of the Daily for,	$40,00
Five Copies of the Try-Weekly,	20.00
Five Copies of the Weekly,	8,00

Payable in Advance.

February 4, 1858.

$5 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 26th ult., a bound boy named Enoch Haney, or Harry Haney he sometimes calls himself. Said boy is about 19 years old, dark or sweaty complexion, and weighs about 160 pounds. All persons are forwarned from hireing or harboring said boy, as I will enforce the law against them. I will give the above reward for his delivery in the jail at Asheville.

G. W. SHACKLEFORD.

Asheville, Feb. 4, 1858.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by me and made payable to Goodlett & Grady, of Greenville, S. C., and bearing date the 12th of January, 1858, due six months from date, with interest, W. D. Miller security, as I do not intend to pay it, the consideration for which it was given having proven a cheat and unsound.

H. E. LAIN.

Mud Creek, Henderson co., N. C., Jan. 28.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE receiving an additional stock of Ready Made

Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,

making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. D. Rankin, & Co., are requested to make payment against January Court, and save cost. We are compelled to have money, and those who do not pay, or make satisfactory arrangements, will find their claims in the hands of an officer after that time.

Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by the 1st of January, or as soon after as convenient.—Annual settlements we must and will have with all our customers.

GAINS DEAVER & Co.

Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

O. M. LEWIS'

Daguerreian and Ambrotype GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Dagner or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally,

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.

April 9, 1857.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Children's, Boys and Youth's READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Just received by MITH & CHAPMAN.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

100 gallons pure Linseed Oil. For sale at ASTON'S.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Bank of East Tennessee.

THE undersigned will take on debts, or for Goods purchased, bills of the "Bank of East Tennessee," at 30 cents to the dollar.

Application must be made soon.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, June 4th, 1857.

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.

April 16.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 7, 1856.

MATERIALS

FOR MAKING

Roraback's

Compound Chemical Toilet and Washing

SOAP.

For sale by SMITH & CHAPMAN.

July 9, 1857.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that after publication of this notice for six weeks, application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions for the issue of a duplicate of Warrant No. 83217, Act of March 3, 1855, issued to Mary Hamilton, widow of William O. Hamilton, late a private in Captain Killian's Company, in Colonel Bynum's Regiment, in removing the Cherokee Indians in 1838; the same having been lost and a caveat against its location entered in the General Land Office, dated 6th January, 1858. J. M. ISRAEL,

Attorney for Claimant.

Jan. 28. w6.

REEMS' CREEK SONS OF TEMPERANCE HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR MALES & FEMALES.

REV. J. A. REAGAN, Pres. and Teacher of Natural and Moral Sciences.

J. H. CALFEE, Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

The next session of the above named Institution will commence on Friday the 2nd of April, prox. Tuition ranges from $4 to $14 per session of five months.

Board in families, $1 25 per week.

Cabins at 50 cents per session for those who wish to board themselves. Contingent expenses 25 cents, paid in advance.

For particulars apply to

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, Jan. 21, 1858.

GOD'S TIME.

All night I wrestled with an angry spirit,
And murmured at the world's deceit and wrong;
My heart rebelled to see oppression's triumph,
The weak forever trampled by the strong.

But when that dearest star that watches o'er us,
Softly unbarred the morning's rosy gate,
One at my bedside stood in shining raiment,
And smiling on my troubles, whispered 'wait!'

"How long," I sighed, "how long shall haughty error
Wear royal robes and eat of royal bread,
While truth from door to door unheeded wanders,
And has not where to lay her sacred head?"

How long shall noble souls go forth at morning,
Full of high hope and trust for bounteous sheaves,
To learn that honors must be bought and bartered,
And lie down sorrowing with the Autumn leaves?

Shall pride and mammon ever more be masters?
The gifted bow down to envious hate?
Shall genius want, while sycophants are laureled?"
But still serenely spake the bright one—"WAIT!"

And lifting up his hand in benediction,
His face grew radient, lustrous as the morn;—
With tender gaze his snowy vesture parted,
And oh! the bleeding side—the piercing thorn!

Then I was lifted up, and in my vision
The world beneath me floated far away;
And oh how beautiful the toils and triumphs,
Seen in the clear light of that upper day!

"The victor has a nobler meed than glory,"
Fell on my ear with music's golden chime;
"It is enough to conquer with the spirit,
The cross shall be a crown in God's own time!"

My spirit veiled its face in adoration,
I dared not look upon that form sublime;
But as it vanished in the breaking morning,
Still felt the echoed music—"IN GOD'S TIME!"

Useful Recipes.

We subjoin some recipes, which may be of service to our lady readers.

STARCH.—There is no better way that we have ever tried, for making nice starch for shirt-bosoms, than to boil it thoroughly after mixing, adding a little fine salt, and a few shavings of a star or spermaceti candle. We have found the star or pressed lard candle quite as good as sperm. Let the starch boil at least ten minutes, and it will give a gloss, if neatly ironed, fully satisfactory to the exquisite taste of a dandy.—*Exchange.*

TO MAKE APPLE PIE FROM PUMPKIN.—Select a good pumpkin, and cut and slice it very thin, as you would apples. Lay it in the paste, as if fresh apple; then add sugar or molasses to salt, with an equal quantity of vinegar. Spice to the taste, and cover with paste and bake the same as apple.

INDIAN GRIDDLE CAKES.—One quart of milk, six eggs, teaspoonful of saleratus, some nutmeg, teaspoonful of salt, stir meal in until you have a thick batter, fry in melted butter or lard.

TO KEEP WATER COLD.—Let the jar, pitcher or vessel used for water be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet. The evaperation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside, and reduce it to a freezing point. In India and other tropical climates, where ice cannot be procured, this is common.

TO CURE HOARSENESS.—Take the whites of two eggs, and beat them with two spoonfuls of white sugar; grate in a little nutmeg; then add a pint of lukewarm water. Stir well and drink often. Repeat the prescription if necessary, and it will cure the most obstinate case of hoarseness in a short time.

FRUIT PUDDINGS.—Make a crust same as for biscuit and roll it out, and spread it thick on the upper side with any kind of fruit you like—cherries, plums, or any dried fruit.—Roll it up tight, put it in a cloth and boil it an hour and a half, and you will have a delicious pudding.

HOW TO MAKE LARD CANDLES.—To every eight pounds of lard add one ounce nitric acid; and the manner of making it as follows: Having carefully weighed your lard, place it over a slow fire, or at least merely melt it; then add the acid, and mould the same as tallow, and you have a clear, beautiful candle.

Atchafalaya Currency.

Captain Shallcross, of the Mississippi steamer Peytona, is one of the crack captains of the river. Everybody knows him and he knows everybody, and therefore we must tell a little story about him. One day the Peytona was steaming down past the cotton woods, towards N. O., when she was hailed by another going up.

"Hallo! Captain Shallcross."

"Hallo!" was the answer.

"Got any Atchafalaya money?"

"Yes, plenty."

"Well, pay it out; the bank's busted or a gwine to."

"Ay, ay," said Capt. Shallcross. "Clerk, have you got much of that money?"

"About a thousand dollars, I reckon, sir," said the clerk of the Peytona.

"Well, stop at the first wood boat." And the Peytona puffed on until a wood boat was seen moored to the shore, with piles of cord wood around, and a small man, with his trowsers rolled up, and his hands in his pockets, shivering on the bank beside the boat, in the chill December weather.

"Wood boat, ahoy," sang out Capt. Shallcross.

Small man in the distance, "Hallo!"

"Want to sell that wood?"

Small man in the distance, "Yes."

"Take Atchafalaya money?"

Small man in the distance, "Yes."

"Round to, pilot," said Capt. Shallcross.

The boats bound down stream always have to come around, with their bows pointed up stream, to resist the current of the Mississippi, sometimes they encounter a big eddy and have to take a sweep of some miles before reaching the landing place. So it was in this instance.

"So you'll take Atchafalaya money for wood, will you?" said the captain, as the boat approached the shore.

"Yes," said the small man.

"How will you take it?" said Capt. Shallcross, (meaning at what rate.)

"Take it even," said small man.

"What do you mean by even?"

"Cord for cord, Captain."

"Put her round again, pilot," said Captain Shallcross, "and wood up at the next wharf boat; I reckon this fellow has been posted by somebody on Atchafalaya."—*Exchange.*

FALL TRADE, 1857.

B. B. HOPKINS, WM. H. RYAN,
ROBERT HULL, THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
British, French & American
DRY GOODS,
No. 258 Baltimore Street,
Opposite Hanover Street, BALTIMORE

We beg to call the attention of buyers to our Fall Stock, which comprises a most attractive assortment of

British, French & American Dry Goods.

In each department we shall exhibit a large assortment, and shall be prepared to furnish any article needed in our line. Many of our goods we receive directly from the manufacturers, and our facilities enable us to supply our customers with goods as low as they can purchase them in any of the Eastern Cities. We would further state, that by the recent completion of many of the Western and Southern Railroads tending towards Baltimore, we have increased facilities for forwarding goods with dispatch. We solicit a call from prompt buyers, and shall endeavor to make it to their interest to deal with us.

Very Respectfully,
HOPKINS, HULL & CO.
258 *Baltimore Street.*

☞Orders promptly attended to.
Baltimore, Sept. 10th, 1857. 4m

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE.* And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 2, 1857.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

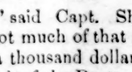
GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining and even exceeding our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
Asheville May 1, 1856. tf

A. G. KERN,

(Lately Professor of Music in Greensboro' Female College,)



Furnishes the best PIANOS of any first-class maker that purchasers may prefer, *at factory prices.* If the selection is left to him, he will order, in every case, from the house which is acknowledged by competent judges to be at this time the best in the world! A sample may be seen at Dr. Hilliard's, in this place. For further information apply to Prof. J. Hildebrand. {Asheville, Sept. 3, 1857.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

Call at "Lewis' Gallery."

THE interesting picture of "Mitchell's Falls" on Black Mountain, as Ambrotyped by *OSCAR M. LEWIS* of Asheville, and Lithographed by the finest Artist in the city of New York, is now received and ready for exhibition. It is a picture 10 by 14 inches, finished in "tints" and colored to nature, in the finest style of the art.

The picture is accompanied with a Key and Memorial, and can be had on application at "Lewis' Gallery," Main street, Asheville, at the following prices:

In "Tints," without frame and glass,	$2 00
Colored to Nature, without frame & glass,	3 00
In "Tints," Picture and Key framed in gilt and glass,	3 00
Colored to Nature, framed in gilt and glass,	4 00

Orders filled when accompanied with the cash, and pictures sent to any part of the State or elsewhere. [Asheville, Jan. 7, 1858.

Chinese Sugar Cane Seed.

A Large lot, fresh and well cleaned, for sale at
SMITH & CHAPMAN'S.
Jan. 14, 1858.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.
A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, W. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.
A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

ARTHUR'S **Self-Sealing Fruit Cans,** *For Sale by* *E. J. ASTON.*

Arthur's **Self-Sealing Fruit Cans.** *For Sale by* *SMITH & CHAPMAN.*

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

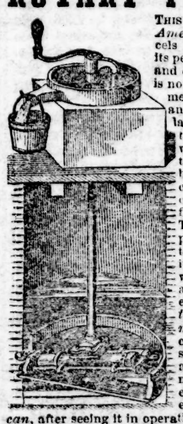
The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,
60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.
June 5, 1857. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power,* and *cheapness.* Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet,* with the extra expense of $8 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American,* after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash,* and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.
For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis,* on application at ASTON'S.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received; at ASTON'S.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
March 20, 1856.—1y

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.
April, 17.

ONE DOLLAR
WILL BUY

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, namely, DR. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR or *Liver* Remedy, that acts as a *Cathartic,* easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

DR. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, namely, Gums.

Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of the Invigorator contains as much strength as one hundred doses of Calomel, without any of its deleterious effects.

Though possessing rare medicinal powers, these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the *Invigorator,* which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects. It has rarely ever failed to cure *Liver* complaints in their worst forms.

Indigestion being caused by a deranged *Liver* is cured when the Liver is excited to action.

Jaundice is caused by an improper action of the *Liver,* and as a proof that the INVIGORATOR relieves this disease let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigorator regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. Take it in small doses on retiring, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state, and work as regularly as clock work. Sick Headache is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the *Invigorator,* which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach.

For an over-loaded stomach it has no equal, as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a family medicine generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken and now we can eat anything edible without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*State Fact.*

There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children, as Dr. Sandford's Invigorator; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently, and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly that we think we are doing a service to all in advising them when they need medicine to try this remedy. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the *Liver,* Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—*Jacksonville Ala. Republican.*

Price one Dollar per Bottle.

SANDFORD & CO., Proprietors, 245 Broadway New York.
For sale by E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, May 21, 1857.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis,* the Vice of *Onanism,* or *Self Abuse,* &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis,* to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge.*

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorhœa, or Seminal Weakness the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge,* on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address, **Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN,** Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
February 12. 1857. 1y

Dr. Clopton's Infirmary.

DR. JAS. CLOPTON, who has visited Raleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years, practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat, *most successfully,* the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin, eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials of the highest character can be given from the most respectable families of Carolina.

All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.

TESTIMONIAL.

LEXINGTON, Davidson Co. N. C., May 11, 1857.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON: Dear Sir:—Yours of May 6, was received at home (Jamestown, Guilford Co.) yesterday, but I had not then time to answer. I came here to-day to court, and made some inquiry as to the cases which had been under your care and attention, and learned that two very important cures had been effected by your medicines. That of Mr. Samuel Bingham, of Mocksville, and Archibald P Carter, Esq., of Davie county, who were willing to testify in your behalf in the suit, had it not been settled. Mr. Mabry was also referring to an important cure of a young lady that was at his house as she went on her way to see you.

I have a small hard, dry scab on my cheek, which is getting a little sore. Doctor, what will cure it? It has been there for several years.

Most Respectfully,
GEORGE C. MENDENHALL.

More than 1000 cases have been cured. The names of a few will be given:—Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, N. C., Archibald P. Carter, Mocksville; Miss Mattie Robertson, Pine Hall, N. C.; Wm. C. Adams, Madison, N. C.; Francis Dorsett, Pittsboro'; Mrs. John Holland, Fayetteville: T. W. Marshall, Beaufort. Circulars will be forwarded to any that may desire them.

July 9, 1857.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation
OF
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Arising from Excesses and Imprudencies in life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause they may have originated, *And no matter of how long standing,* Giving health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, general Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance & Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently Black Spots flying before the eyes, with temporary Suffusion and loss of Sight; Want of Attention, great Mobility, Restlessness, with horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows loss of power, fatuity, and Epileptic Fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—*Insanity and Consumption?* The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

Infallible Remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the *FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack nostrums and Quack doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save long suffering, money, and exposure by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and specific remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is prepared directly according to the Rules of
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard Works of Medicine.

☞ $100 ☜

One hundred dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good.—Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of VOLUNTARY testimony in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to

SCIENCE AND FAME.

100,000 *Bottles Have Been Sold*

and not a single instance of a failure has been reported!

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic Mercury or injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of Nov., 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, delivered to any Address,

Accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
No. 52 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

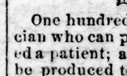
Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwall, Morgonton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's; Take no other.

Cures Guarantied.

June 4, 1857. y1

Blacksmithing.



THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the Blacksmith business at the

New Brick Shop,

immediately south of his residence, will hereafter be conducted by himself. He has the very best workmen employed, and is prepared to turn out every description of work at short notice and in the best style. Despatch and punctuality may be relied on at this establishment.

Particular attention is paid to

HORSE SHOEING,

and he challenges a comparison of his work in this department with any other establishment in the State.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to, at reasonable rates. T. GOODLAKE.

Asheville, July 2, 1857.